## THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN

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WASSESSIES, D. C.

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THE WEEKLY, with all the news of the Capital, year, rmation of all sorts obtained, when possible obcribers without charge upon application, glad manuscripts carried by ryears or all sorts obtained, application, apartiers without charge upon application, abscribers without charge upon application, peted romoscripts cannot be retained, mittances other than ty postal unner orders, a drafts, or checks to the order of the National ablican Company always at sender a risk, as receipts for subscriptions returned. The date a receipts for subscriptions returned. The date a receipts for subscription suppressed as a second of the subscription of the subscrip THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN COMPANY,

SATURDAY, MAY 1.

Amusementa-Alexon's—Alfa Norman Opera Company. National—Boston Ideals. THE MANASSAS PANORAMA—15th st. & Ohio av.

EST RINK-May Pole dance 9 p. m. For the purpose of extending the influence of the National Republican during the congressional campaign of 1885 we will send the eight-page Saturday Virginia edition to any address for six months for fifty cents. At this low price there can be no clubbing rates.

ATLANTA WIll worship J. D. to-day,

SELF-DISCUST promises to destroy the Ecurbon party in Virginia.

The spirit of the defunct confederacy appears to be making an effort to material WHEN the Democratic press howls at the

President he feels sure he is on the right teck. THE Jeff Davis hippodrome would draw

well in Washington. Is it going to slight this city? INPELICITIES between labor and capital have demoralized business all over the

It is surprising that ex-President Davis. C. F. A., condescends to speak under the United States flor.

WELL-DIRECTED and faithful work in close districts will secure a Republican majority in the fiftieth Congress.

J. Davis has created a greater sensation this time than he did when he indulged in the sleeping car episode.

CONTRACTS for building must be held in abeyance till the length of a working day is definitely determined.

FREE sugar will not be a sweet thing for Louisiana, but it will be intensely saccharine for the rest of the country.

Ir ever men deserved so horrible a fate a hanging, it was merited by the two mer hanged in our District jail yesterday.

ALTHOUGH the secret Senate session still

sticks, it does so in an apologetic way, as if

fully convinced that it lags superfluous. Conourse closes out the 21st week to-day with less work accomplished than any pre vious Congress has had to show at this stage

of a session WHATEVER the doctors may say of Gladstone's voice, it is heard across the Atlantic more distinctly than that of any other statesman in Europe.

ATTENTION is favited to our map of the location of the prospected free bridge, from the western end of New York avenue to the principal gateway of Arlington.

These are at least twenty-five Democratic representatives in Congress who cannot vote for the Morrison bill without surrenderig all chance of showing up

THE article upon Education in to-day's paper is from the pen of W. C. Elam, esq., of Virginia, formerly editor of the Richmond Whig, and now on the editorial staff of the

Device aric statesmen love the old flag so well that they justst on keeping it at home. This is why they vote against all measures calculated to put the stars and stripes on the high seas.

INSTEAD of wasting his wind in denounce ing the Republicans of the Ohio legislature, ex-Gov. Hoadly should save it for use in persuading the President to pardon his friends when they get into the penitentiary for election frauds.

Is there is no chance of catching or killit g Geronimo by the usual means the offer of a heavy reward for him, dead or alive, night bring him in. So desperate an outlaw is not entitled to any grace other than is due to a dangerous wild animal,

Tun free trade newspapers speak of Mr Randall and his disciples as "mere sliver." and wish it was "split off the party once for all." But there are solemn Democratic senators who testify that Randall's defeat of Morrison two years ago made Mr. Cleveland's election possible,

In his book upon "Woman Franchise" the late John Stuart Mill had, as usual, the last word. Discussing the phrase about the proper position of woman being in her house and not at the polling booths, Mr. "Mill said, "The proper position for a xoman, as for a man, is the highest, best, roadest, and most useful position to which

she can attain."

THE venerable Descon Daggett, who has for many years been in charge of a room in one of the departments in which a large number of ladies are employed, solemnly remarks that he "can't posit vely state that there is more useful activity in the room now than there was under Republican rule, but it is certain that there is a great deal more of bustle."

The month which has just closed was, on the whole, creditable to the weather bureau so far as relates to the amount and quality of the weather produced. The present month is almost invariably the most agreeable in the year. In this city May is omparably charming when not botched by awkwardness on the part of incompotent weather officials.

ELSEWHERE in our columns will be found a full exhibit of assessments of taxable real been prepared with much care, and which will bear close inspection. It has been stated of late, on good authority, that a large amount of the item of "unsalimeted taxes? Is made up of charges on the assessor's books against property exempt from taxation, including "United States on I Dis-

church associations," cemetery companies, &c. This is certainly a wrong that should be corrected, and a law abould be passed at once, if necessary, to authorize the commissioners to stril, coff all such fictitious charges, in order that the books shall contein nothing but the exact truth.

Lederal Aid for Free Schools.

The course pursued toward the Blair cheel bill in the present House of sentatives fully establishes it as the dolib erate and resolute policy of the Democratic party that no such measure shall be passed brough Congress, if that can be prevented in any manner, and it clearly develops the immediate meaning of the declaration made by the party in its platform of 1884, that the federal government should not, for any purpose, make appropriations to the states nor the people thereof. In 1880 the Democrats of the House of Representatives smothered the bill, which had passed the Republican Senate, to distribute the net proceeds of the sales of public lands to the tates for the benefit of their public free chools, and through both sessions of the last Congress the Senate Blair bill was utterly refused even the poor courtesy of a hearing by the Democrats of the House. Now that the Blair bill has again passed the Republican Senate, we find it suppressed as obstinately as ever by the Democratic maof the House of Representatives, where the most vigorous and extraordinary efforts to get the bill, or anything like it reported from either of the two committees to which the subject has been referred have proved utterly unavailing, even the Willis bill being superseded by the Crain bill. The Blair bill, though a proposition to distribute to all the states and territories alike, from the mutual federal fund, upon

the common and uniform basis of illiteracy, is yet a tender of larger relief and more direct benefit to the southern states, be-cause the basis of illiteracy is there wider nong both whites and blacks by reason of the former existence of slavery. But by fathe greater number of these southern lilit-erates, whose present civil and political atus creates and constitutes their chief claim on any governmental provision for their education, were raised to that status by the federal government itself, against the will of the southern states and of the majority of the people thereof. The United States not only made these colored illiterates free, but elevated them to the condition of equal citizens of the Union and of the states in which they reside. Not only so, but by constitutional amend-ments, and by the congressional terms of reconstruction imposed upon the states which called themselves the southern confederacy, the United States practically made these colored illiterates state and federal voters. If, therefore, any government owes a duty of education to any of its citizens and voters, this duty is imperative upon the federal government to-ward these colored citizens and voters at the south. It is a paramount duty, in this regard at least, over any in the same regard due any of its other citizens and voters. It is a duty, too, higher in degree than that upon any of the southern states toward these enfranchised people and their descendants. Besides, it is a duty which it owes to all the other people of the country, to all the states, and to itself, to do all it properly may to help this enfranchised IIliterate element to a stage of knowledge and intelligence where it may be a strength and blessing, instead of a weakness and menace, in the popular source and central of all our government, local and general.

It would be preposterous in this country, and at this date of human progress, to argue the principle and policy of public free elucation. The only question here open for discussion is how and by whom this education shall be assured. Happity, this question is greatly simplified for us by the fact that the public free school is now an established institution of every state; and good policy demands that it shall remain so upor that wise theory and practice which make the supreme, or central government the protector, director, and sider in all public rights and interests, through general provisions only that cannot be otherwise secured and maintained, while all immediate details of administration are left to local, or even individual option, in so far as this is practicable and allowable. Confronted by this new constituency of filliterates, made citizens and voters by federal act, with an urgent public necessity that this constituency should be as soon as possible enlightened in some degree toward the measure of its powers and responsibilities, the United States finds the state school sys tems ready to its hand, needing only liberal pecuniary aid to make them equal to the great task before them. To show that this seed exists and is severely felt, we have to go no further than Virginia, where, according to her means and territory, a greater local provision for free education is and has been made than in any other southern state. Her official reports establish that barely one-third of her school population is provided for at all, and that in schools that average very brief sessions, held in the most inclement season, for the most part in schoolhouses that do not afford adequate room and comfortable shelter for the children who attend. According to the Virginia school report of 1885, only 45 per cent. of the colored school population were enrolled as pupils of the puolic schools, while of this eurollment only 25 per cent, were in average attendance. In other words and figures, out of 240,980 colored children of school age, only 109,108 were even enrolled as scholars last year, and of these but 60, 845 were in average daily attendance. The average number of months taught was less than six months, and it is already apparent that the average will be much less this year, as many of the schools have kept open but three and four months. In the city of Richmond itself, for the current year, two thousand children who applied for admis-sion to the schools could not be provided for. Meanwhile, for the whole state, there

is only one teacher on an average for every forty-six of enrolled pupils. This is not a very bright outlook, es pecially for the colored illiterates; and this, remember, is in Virginia, a state which does more for free education than any of her south ern sisters. She is probably doing all she can, too, in view of berembarrassed financia condition, and, if she is again to con under her old tax-receivable coupon obliga tions, she will be forced to do less. It wil not do to say that if the state was devastated by war, that if she lost a vast deal of available 'property by emancipation, and that if she suffered severely in other ways through the attempt at secession and its consequences, it all her own fault. The facts alone no matter how caused, are here to be con ridered, and these, as well as the testimony of both parties in Virginia, including the people of all classes and colors, show that that state neither can nor will endure greater taxation, at present, for any purnose. For 1885 she contributed by he estate, tax rates, collections, &c., in the state, county, and district taxes the sum of District of Columbia since 1871, which has \$1,434,531.60 to her schools, and it must be conceded that, under all the circumstances,

Where is help to come from in great prict property, as also" that "owned by federal government? It is a work made | Hurd the seat to which another man had

strated.

the sum is large and liberal. How insuf-

ficient it is, nevertheless, has been demon

necessary, in a civil and political view, by the United States; It is a work as nece sary and beneficial to the United States as to the state, and it is a work in which both duty and interest call the United States to co-operate. The Blair bill proposes this does not interfere with the control of the

in a wise and well guarded way. It schools at all, and merely tenders the state the aid she needs, the aid she will welcome, and the sid which all her people are eagerly saiding. Whatever may have been the Virginia doctrine and practice formerly, since the war the state has accepted a donation of public lands for educational purposes, and in her present constitution she invites succor for her free schools by declaring that "all grants and donations received by the general assembly for educational poses shall be applied according to the terms prescribed by the donors," and that "the proceeds of all public lands donated by Congress for public school purposes" shall be "set apart as a perma-nent and perpetual literary fund." The right and policy of the Blair bill, as far as Virginia is concerned, and so far as she can interpret and direct federal power and duty, are thus ratified by constitutional recognition and approval, as well as by popular indorsement. The mother of states and statesmen, who, after having given a vast territory to the nation, was divided by the war to ad 1 another state to the Union, only asks her fair share from a common fund to assist her in a common duty for common benefit. The far greater portion of her illiterates are in a spe cial sense, or ought to be, "the wards of the nation." Her own duty toward them she has done, as far as she could, since 1870; and she neither will nor can do less, save under the pressure of inevitable and inexorable necessity-for her constitution and her people alike forbid it; but the task is too much for her, and she must be aided lu it, or she will fail, to the great detriment of the state and the whole country.

For three years the Democrats of Virginia have loudly and emphatically promised Virginians that the Democratic party would pass the Blair bill. For three years these promises have been outrageously violated on all sorts of false pretexts. Now the old apparitions of "state rights" and "strict constitutional interpretation" are made to stalk in all their sepulchral cerements across the stage, jibbering that a government of, for, and by the people of all the governments of the world is the one government which does not inherently possess even the poor privilege to help educate and elevate the people on whose in telligence its existence and prosperity depend; that the very constitution of this government, which proclaims the "general as one of the ben-objects of its institution, eficial. which declares this "general welfare" to be one of the chief objects to ba secured by taxation, that this federal charter forbids, or fails to authorize, na-tional aid for that which under all governments is regarded as a vital concern, and which here lies at the very foundation of the "general welfare!" Such gibberish is preposterous; nor can its absurdity be relieved by flippant ridicule of the foolish expansion to which the general welfare clauses of the constitution have been or may be subjected, for these clauses have no meaning at all if the general government cannot help in that general public education of the rising generations now admitted, all the world over, as so vitally important to "general welfare" that no eaightened government dares to neglect it.

Besides, from the very inciplency of federal government, the power and duty of the United States in this matter have been actively asserted in varied ways and multiplied directions. No state nor territory but possesses solid evidences of this. We have even national schools, colleges, and other nstitutions for soldiers, sailors, Indiaus, negroes, the deaf and dumb, the insane, the lisabled, &c., and there is not a single proposition in the Biair bill whose principle is not vindicated by pressing public necessity and general welfare, as well as by a multitude of precedents. Only the slave Democracy of old opposed the policy now reasserted and continued in the Blair bill; and to-day that bill finds opponents only among Bourbons, who really oppose all free education of the negroes, or among a very few Republicans, who either fear to intrust federal money to the present governments of the southern states, or who are blindly co-operating with the Democracy to introduce free trade through so-called revenue reform. But the Blair bill effectually protects its appropriations, even from Bour on ravages; and the Democratic party and all who are allied with it here will but be doubly condemned by the people for a

course which at once strikes at popula education and American protection. Any substitute for the Blair bill is merely a Democratic device to postpone the matter indefinitely and to evade positive action Any new measure now brought into the use for consideration, no matter how quickly adopted, will go up to the Senate too late for any reasonable hope that it can be come a law this session. And, by this means, the Bourbon controllers of the Democracy again smother federal aid for the schools and have a fresh excuse to offer their disappointed and misrepresented people. The so-called Crain bill, from the House labor committee, is particularly ob-jectionable because it abandons the basis of Illiteracy adopted by the Blair bill, and because on that basis rests chiefly the necessity and duty of the United States to extend any aid to the several states.

Well Done.

The action of the House committee on public grounds and buildings yesterday, in providing for the purchase of a site and the rection of a city postoffice and District building, was both wise and timely. As long as a contest was being waged by the owners of property to sell ground for this purpose, we deemed it wise and proper not to express a preference or to take sides. But we can now congratulate the commit-tee upon having selected the very best possible site for the new building. It is most central in location, the most convenient to all the lines of city travel, is surrounded by broad streets and neutral ground, so that the new building will have ample light and ventilation. Nor does the price to be given seem to be too high. The property a cheap when compared with recent sales figures named. Besides, a handsome public building on the Seaton House source will fill up a most unsightly gap and add greatly to the beauty of the avenue. Now let the committee finish its good

to final passage. The necessity for a postoffice and District building is very great. Every second rate town in the country has its handsome post-office, court room, and city hall, while Washington, the capital, whose mail transsetions are second alone to those of New York, and whose District government is equal in dignity to that of any city in the Lion, have been driven to quarters fit only

work by taking up the bill and pressing it

Well done, gentlemen of the committee Press your good work to results.

for the owl and the bat.

Some of the Democratic papers are clamring peculiar and exceptional magnanimity for the present Democratic House of Repr public and national work of not from the sentatives because it declined to give Frank

been duly elected. The last Republican House-that of the forty-seventh Congress ronounced against the claims of seven Republicans to seats in that body. Hon.W. H. Calkins, of Indiana, was chairman of the elections committee of that House, and he cites the following cases in a conversation with a reporter of the Indianapolis Journal:

Bailey, Republican, contested the seat of Bar-bour, Democrat, of the eighth Virginia district. Earbour retained his seat, the committee relaricur retained his seat, the committee re-porting against the Republican contestant. Buchanni, Republican, contested the seat of Manning, Democrat, second Mississippi dis-trict. Manning was allowed to retain his seat. Cook, Democrat, contested the seat of Cutts, Republican, sixth lows district. The Repub-lican was turned out and Cook, the Democrat, seated.

ested.
Mabson, Republican, contested the seat of Cates, Democrat, third Alabama district. The committee on elections and Congress found in favor of Outes, and he retained his seat. Stolbrand, Republican, contested Alken, Democrat, third South Carolina district, Alken

was allowed to retain his soat. Stovall, Republican, contested Caball, Demo-trat, fifth Virginia district. The House refused sent Stovall, the Republican, and Cabell re mined his sent.

fained his seat.

Strobach, Republican, contested Herbert,
Democrat, second Alabama district. Herbert
retained his seat, the House refusing to seat We are quite willing that the Democrats should be surprised at such a wonder as their own refusal to turn out a Republican when they had a chance to do so, but there is no justification for the pretense that in this refusal they are deviating from the well-defined line of Republican precedents. As a matter of fact it is impossible to find n the history of Republican Congresse such an outrage as the seating of Hurd would have been. Still there were votes cast egainst Hurd by men who were 'elected" by suppression of the ballot.

Why doesn't Mr. Morrison put the Aque duct bridge on the free list?

Breakfast Table Letter to the President

Mr. PRISIDENT: Revolution is the order of the day. Our public school system furnished enportunity for universal education. Inventions have utilized unused forces as a hand neld of educated labor in the work of producion. The cycle, the flail, and the bag are implements of the past in the harvesting, the preparation, and the transportation for cereal o market. Surplus in the labor supply cheapens the

cost of production. To obviate this result a egal day's work has been reduced from ben hours to eight-a logical seapence of education and invention. These improved conditions furnish apports nity to divide the day into eight hours for

labor, eight hours for culture and recreation, and eight hours for rest, a necessity for enlightenment and good citizenship, in a republican form of government, where the majority rule by free ballot.

The revolution now progressing to adapt business transactions and society to these changed conditions will make more or less of conflict and contention, because for a time contracts and plans are affected; but time will adjust the conditions as easily to eight as to ten hours for a day's work, both being arbitrary, and a compensation for either will at last be determined by supply and demand. The introduction of organization and co-

operation in the world's affides to the intraduction of mighty forces, to be employed in pronoting the interest of labor and the interest of capital. The interests of the employer and the employed, therefore, when organization eets organization, representing diverse interests, are brought to a point where one or the other must dominate through superior power, or the conflict be adjusted by wise and just methods of arbitration.

Under these circumstances, your message to Congress, recommending arbitration as a proper method to adjust and harmonize eanfilets between these mighty organized forces. was wise, and will undoubtedly lead to results that must benefit our common humanity. THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

THE PLAY AND THE PLAYERS.

The American Opera-Mrs. John Drew Concert. The "Mikado" Described.

The Alfa Norman Opera Company have rawn excellent houses all the week. As they erpret it the "Mikado" is splendid, ridi lous, inspiring, barbaric, satirical, outrageous, instructive, and partly tender and sad—wo of the songs being so pathetic that the tears will always rush to one's eyes. Oh! what a luxury it is to be swayed so and so played upon by genius, talent, music, symnathy, tendernes, and pity. Yet what a tremendous sattre on despotism and on the vain attempts of innocent human beings to love naturally and happily when other loves, marriages, lives, and fortunes are made the sport of despots. Bad as our government is, and corrupt as it is, if you hear the "Mikado" you will bless your dot that he sent your soul to earth in these United States' rather than among the despot-cally ruled. Don't fail to hear the "Mikado" four times. The fourth time you will begin to feel at bone in it, and see what the deep lessons it means to teach one. The first time you read the libretto, and you will feel initied that such suff should be addressed to a national audience, and especially to you. The second time you will begin to see the marriage between the words and the music, and trace the Japanese flavors of monstrosity and address and berbarism in the whole. The third time you will begin to pick out the truly touching pathetic parts, the songs "The Sun and I." "Brightly" (quartette), and "A and I." (quartette), They and red as unit, abounding in such a moeste of lights, shadows, glooms, duries, spanger, flashes, brilliancies, murders, loves, countier greetings, judgmeuts, threats, tricks, lies, subterfuss a plassibilities, and what not cise, that you will think it far beyond the other wond service will be a will an and a sund a sounding in such a moeste of lights, shadows, glooms, duries, spanger, lissless, plassibilities, and what not cise, that you will think it far beyond the other wond service of those two wonderful men, W. S. Glibert and Arthur Sullivan. Who does not love sully than it will be search and a stend a does not cone years place of these two won deep the such a yound for the other wond service. ous, inspiring, barbaric, satirical, outrageou nstructive, and partly tender and sad-two o GRAND CONCERT AT A. M. E. CHURCH.

poser.

GRAND CONCERT AT A. M. E. CHURCH.

Over 2,000 people attended the grand open ing cencert and new organ reflat at the Metropolitan A. M. E. Church, Fifteenth and Mitreets, last night. The new organ, which was built by Jardine & Son, of New York, especially for this church, was exhibited for the first time in this city. It has been pronounced by such leading organists and musical critics of New York as Frof. Morgan, of the Brooklyn Tabernacle; Dr. Pearce, and other well-known instrumentalists, to be one of the finest ever built by this celebrated firm. Among the noval features of this organ is a new stop of fifty-eight pipes, said to be the sweetest ever invented. The peculiar shape and beautiful from of this instrument will make it unique and novel among Washington organs.

The main auditorium of the new edition, one of the handsomest in the national expital, was used for the first time on this occasion, and thus a double opportunity and treat was afforded the public of witnessing this grand concert and testifying 19 the rich architectural beauties of this temple of the Most High.

Among the soloits of the evening were Prof. Jurofine, of New York, the organ builder; Prof. Jurofine, of New York, the organ builder; Prof. Jurofine, of New York, the organ builder; Prof. Jurofine, the blind ormatist of Congressional Church; Mr. Jarvis Butler, the popular concert organist: Mme. Agnes Stanliwoot, of St. Augustine's R. C. choir: Miss Lena Miller (Mrs. Augustine's R. C. choir Sies Lona Miller, Organist Mme. Agnes Stanliwoot, of St. Augustine's R. C. choir Sies Lona Miller, Mrs. House and the produced the halleingsh though for the this choirs from the "Messiah."

The Fentusia description of a thunder storm by Prof. Auditnessific powers of the organ.

NEW NATIONAL THISTER.

The Peston Ideal Opera Company will produce "Victor, the Bluestocking." at the

NEW NATIONAL TREETER.

The Peston ideal Opera Czmpany will pudece "Victor, the Bluestonking," at I mainse to-day, and to-night "Martin," New week M. J. Jahn Drew appears in Gilbin coundy "Empayed," Mrs. Drew, as all actressands in the highest rank of her profession.

sands in the highest rank of his profession.

Antineas grand opera in English by the American Opera Company, under the masses direction of Theodore Thomas, teacher with his nurivaled orchestra, communes Monday May F, at Albaugh's Grand Opera House. To thomas will number one hundred volces the ballet claftly danders. On Monday Ghazar masterpiece "Orphons and English" with 5 given. Tuesday, "The Marriage of Jeannetic,"

by Masse, and "Sylvia," a spectamiar ballet, are announced, Wednesday matinee, "Lakme: Wednesday evening. Wagner's "Flying Putchman." Among the arisis who will appear are Pauline I. Allenand, Emma Juch, lessie Bartlett Davis, William Candidus, Alonso E. Stoddard, and Myron W. W hitney.

Alonno E. Stoddard, and Myron W. Whitney.
GRAND SUBBAY CONCERT.

At Albaugh's Opera House to-morrow evening the Alia Norman Opera Company will give
a grand concert of sacred and, popular musconsisting of oratorio, opera, and ballad singleg. The company contains some excellentoloist, and the programme is said to be magnificent.

This week closes the most successful engagement played in this theater for years, vir. the engagement of this Wilbar Opera Company is presentation of the "Mikado." Manager Harris has decided to close his home for the summer incorder forbermit of his radeocrating the walls and woodwers, planing throughout his theater the latest improved orchestra chairs and a plant of machinery whereby the entitle theater will be lit by the Edison incandescent electric light, from which there is no smell, no snoke, or danger of conflagration. Nothing but the very best attractions will be offered or played in the theater, at the usual popular prices. The fall and winter sussent will open partly in August. Manager Harris tenders his sincere thanks for the librar patronage bestowed upon him in the pasa and will "paro no" expense or pains to rotain it in the tuture.

THE DIME MUSEUM. HARRIN'S BIJOU THEATER.

will 2-pairs not expense or pains to rotaln it in the future.

Lang's Comedy Comiques, returning, present the most amusing drama of "Scheming" at the Dime through sext week. Though they have been lost sight of for awhile, we hold them to memory ever dear, and are coady to believe the prediction that their event now will offer now reasons for distinguished consideration.

HENDO'S OFERA MOUSE.

The National Ideal Opera Company next week at Herzog's. Their name is their sufficient recommendation, we have enjoyed their singing and setting, both unsurpassed, "roweks thegither," at the same pleasant house, and are glad of the privilege to renew our graduation. The "Pinafore" now solden heard, but worthy of revival, is their first offer.

ROLLER SKATING. ROLLER SKATING.

ROLLER SEATING.

Roller skating is still fishtonable at the EStreet link. Last night Miss Carrie Smith delighted rinkers with her fancy skating and
dancing. Touright she will repeat her act,
besides which the Mar-pole dance on skates
will take place, in which twelve complex will
participate. This is something never bafore
stempted on skates. This afternoon the
children's carnival will take place, when
prizes will be given to the little ones. No one
will be admitted to the surface but children
until 3 o'clock.

2010 O'BRIEN'S TWELVE ELEPHANT CIRCUS

ZOHN O'BRIEN'S TWELVE ELEPHANT CIRCUS

count o'maten's twelve elementary circus opens on Monday night for a week. Elephants about to cross a stream send the smallest first. This is not the way, however, with John O'brien. This year he acknowledges no first. He says his new Metropolitan circus and menagerie and his colossal pavillous are as large as any in the country. He furthermore claims that he has as many elephants as any showman can boast. He makes a strong point of the fiet than he exhibits twelve performing elephants for less than a cent apiece! A big, first-class circus and a menagerie full of rare animals, forcether with a wonderful Castillan dog circus, should afford amusement enough at 10 cents a head to satisfy the most exacting.

That Mr. O'Brien's new popular price enterprise is meeting with a most gratifying success is evident from what we learn through the Philadelphia and Raltimore press. In these cities his show has been visited, it is said, by from 15,00 to 20,000 spectators daily. What must be equally gratifying is the papers in these cities speak very highly of the entertainment and wonder how it can be afforded at such a trifling price of admission. The manner ways by avoiding the great expense of show bills and gandy street pageants the public set the benefit by reduced prices of admission. The manner ways by avoiding the great expense of show bills and gandy street pageants the public set the benefit by reduced prices of admission. The manner manner has been a shance of the week, giving two entertainments each day—at 2 and 8 b'clock p. m.

P. T. Barnun's circus.

two entertainments each day—at 2 and 8 of clock p. m.

P. T. HARNUM'S CHECK.

To understand properly what an enormous show P. T. Barnum has organized this year one must reflect upon the exhibition as last seen, when every one said it was entirely too large. Then think of the additions made since, involving an outlay of over half a millon dollars; why, it is almost beyond the comprehension of a person. As now constituted the shows consit of seven advertising cars in advance, upon each of which there are thirty men, or 100 in all. There are over twenty-four netwards eagents of various kinds. With the shows are 100 performers. There are twenty-four tentral tents, the longest 585 feet long and 350 wide, tentral tents, the longest 585 feet long and 350 wide, too of 350 feet each in lemnth, and two of 200 feet. One of these is occupied as an elephant pavillon, containing a herd of elephants, clown elephants, and various animals in leash. There are stables contains 500 draught horses and 116 ponies, and over 100 performing horses, besides thirty-two camels. Sc. There is a tent in which the museum is placed, with giants, midgests, dwarfs, skeletons, fat people, utmiess and legicus people, one fat people, utmiess and legicus people, with giants, midgests, dwarfs, skeletons, fat people, utmiess and legicus people, with the presenting every country on earth; the winderful reproduction of Jumbo; the big ivery-bounce skeleton; Alles, Jumbo's widow; a troupe of Armbo; the Mirauba band. Another with three rings, an elevated stage, and the great Roman hippodrome, with its glorious races, and so on. It requires seventy-mineralized curs to move all this material, including two double menageries, with skty-five and thirty-three golden-eaved chariots. The person is a grand affair, and will represent \$1,500,000 worth of valuable objects, covering over a mile of ground, and will take place on May 10 and 11, at 8 o'clock in the moraing. As the show visits Europe next fall, this is the last chance to see these monster exhibitions. P. T. BARNUM'S CIRCUS.

The American Opera-Mrs. John Drew

O'Brien's Circus-Forecast of Coming Attractions and Review of the

Past Week-The A. M. E. Church

Annie Louise Powell, our distinguished con-Annie Louise Powell, our distinguished con-trailo, who is now absent from the city serving an engagement with the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Ellis & Co. report large sales of this charming musical gem.

Prof. Edward C. Townsend gave his select readings in the church parior of the Metro-politan M. E. Church for the benefit of the Ladies' Ald Seciety. He was assisted by Miss Mollie Byrne, soloist, and Miss Ada B. Conn, panist. The entertainment was enloyed by a Mollie Byrne, soloist, and Miss Ada B. Coun pianist. The entertainment was enjoyed by a large audience.

PERSONALITIES.

HON. GEORGE E. SPENCER, ex-senator from Alabama, is here.
The remains of Chief Engineer Emmons, U. S. N., will be cremated. THE fund for the widow of Sen. Hancock

ow being raised in Boston is nearing the sum of \$10,000 HON. JOHN A. KASSON, ex-representative from Iowa, and ex-minister to Austria, is visit-

THE Apaches have killed a man near Calaeas, Ariz., and troops have been sent in pur-REV. CHARLES F. ROBERTSON, bishop of the

Episcopal Church, has been very low at 8t. Louis for some weeks, and his death is expected at any moment. A COUNTERFEIT of the \$18,000 peach-blow porcelain vase is sold in New York for \$2.97,

with a stand thrown in. STATE SENATOR E. P. HALL died at Larelo, Texas, last Thursday morning from cryslpelas, esulting from a broken ankle. MRS, JULIA WARD HOWE will succeed her

daughter, the late Mrs. Anaguos, as president of the Metaphysical Club of Boston. GEN. OAKES, U. S. A., and family have re a visit to Florida and Fortres Monroe, and have taken quarters at the Eb

THE Ohio Republicans in the legislature want to keep their pledge and pass a ilquor tax bill, but the Democrata oppose it with obstructive Hon. D. B. SMITH, who wants to succee

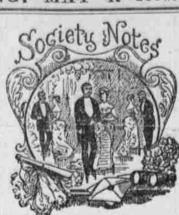
Capt. P. H. Dowling as postmaster at Toledo, is at Willard's. Miss Key is his prominent competitor. Tur Duke of Sutherland has lost his piper McAllister by death. The Prince of Wales walked over to Stafford House to see the poor piper and spent an hour at his bedside.

REV. W. A. LEONARD, pastor of St. John's Episcopal Church in this city, who is visiting New York, says ex-President Arthur is rapidly ecovering, and is in no immediate danger Among the President's callers yesterday were Senators Maxey, Waithall, George, and Fair, Representatives Randall, Burrows, Toole, Joseph, Remeis, Hopkins, Murphy, Walt, Van Eaton, and Cox and R. H. Dana, of the Mas-

eachusetts Civil Service League. THE retiring Chinese minister and suite will cave for Chicago, en route to San Francisco a special car over the Pennsylvania railroad on Chicago express this evening at 7:10. The fa-coming minister and suite, occupying two special cars, used the same line from the west

Tire last prince of Grusinien has just die I in poverty at St. Petersburg. In his youth he was one of the richest, handsomest, and most foshionable members of flussian society, into in one day his stitle fortune was lost, and thereafter be lived in obscurity, supported by a small government pension.
PRETTY Nellie Dusey, of Grand Rapids

Mich., feil in love with a gambler named Rickeck, and, as she had \$8,000, he married her. After spending her money to descried her. She followed him, and the other day met him on the street in St. Paul. He rearrly re-



Easter week restored the social world to a subdued sort of gayety. There is little inclination to return to late hours and large evening entertainments; but the afternoon and early evening reception attracts fashionable folk, and the matinee is the favorite form of frivolity. It is in a spent season like this that the hand of the leader is seen. In the hurry and excitement of a gay period the controlling influence at a society center may be lost to sight, but in the lull of an may be lost to sight, but in the full of an intermediate season there is no mistaking the woman who is the fully-equipped mistress of the situation. To her all eyes are turned expectant of something novel in the way of a spring recreation. And the voice of the social autocrat when heard in response to the confiding appealing of the followers is as aweetly musical as the call of the built elk at night, in the clear, frosty moonlight, from the depths of the rugged and forest-clad peaks of the Big Horn mountains.

and forest-clad peaks of the Big Horn
mountains.

The ball given by the Ladies' Aid Society
of the Garfield Hospital on Monday night
at the Chinese legation was in all respects a
most gratifying success. The spucious
house was most brilliantly lighted, the
music was good, the supper was excellent,
and the company was composed of the ellic
of the capital. Mrs. Logan, Miss Vedder,
Mrs. T. C. Crawford, Mrs. Goodloe, Mrs.
Sabin, Mrs. Dolph, Mrs. Judge Seney, Mrs.
Henry Willard, Mrs. J. M. Wilson, Mrs.
Kellogg, and Mrs. H. W. Blair, the reception committee, were most courteously as-Kellogg, and Mrs. H. W. Blair, the reception committee, were most courteously assisted in performing their duties by Mr. Yen Ling, the secretary of the legation, and Mr. Leang Shing, a graduate of Amherst and member of the staff, who will probably be one of the minister's interpreters. Mr. Chang Yen Hoon, not Woon, as it has been erroneously spelled, not having been formally acknowledged by the Department of State, did not appear upon the scene during the evening. Mr. Ho Shen Chee, who speaks English fluently, was here some years aro with a former legation. He returns with much pleasure, and renewed his acquaintances with great delight. He was particularly rejoiced to recognize Mrs. Ricketts. No members of the retiring legation were present at the ball.

larly rejoiced to recognize Mrs. Ricketts.
No members of the retiring legation were present at the ball.

A very excellent supper was served in the diming room, the ladies sustaining their past schievements in gustatory things. The ladies presiding were Mrs. Tullock, Mrs. Somers, Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. Pepper, Mrs. Clark, Mrs. Burrows, and Mrs. Metzerott. Mrs. Logan led in setting the example of wearing cotton gowns at a calleo ball. Mrs. Logan wore a becoming dress of blue percale, the ground strewn with tiny autumn leaves. The bodice was cut surplice shaped, and her abundant hair was dressed high with ostrich feathers. Mrs. Dolph wore black satio draped with deep flounces of oriental lace. Miss Dolph wore a becoming toilet of biscuit-colored cotton garnished with loops of olive and blue ribons bangled with amber pendants; Miss Hicketts wore buff muslin trimmed with plaitings of brown, scarlet, and blue: Miss Mary Wilson, white muslin and sash of old gold moire, and Miss Mary Burrows looked exceedingly well in a toilet of cream-colored crazy cloth strewn with large blue rings. Mrs. Hearst wore au clegant princesse dress of golden brocade, and Miss Calboun wore a simple toilet of white dotted Swiss garnished with plak roses. Both ladies were distinguished by their pompadour style of hair dressing, which became their faces well. Miss Vedby their pompadour style of hair dre which became their faces well. Miss Vedder wore a dress of white organdle, painted with butterfles, the work of her own talented hands, as was also the group of butterfles on her fan which, when sent up to the minister to see, declared it the handsomest he had ever seen. Mrs. Seney wore white embroidered mull, Mrs. Colton, white muslin, and Mrs. Hayes black and white striped satin. Miss Meigs wore white satin and tulle, and Miss Sweetapple, a visitor in the city, received marked attentions in an English dress of blue cashmere over a demi-trained petiticoat of pale blue plush. Miss Stockton, Miss Emory, and Miss Myer mane an effective trio dressed in the pretty costume of the charity girls in the opera of "Billie Taylor." The quaint dress was becoming to the young ladies, but would be accentuated if accompanied by the "charity bob." Miss Jennie Sherrill wore a dainty tollet of white dotted by the "charity bob." Miss Jennie Sher-rill wore a dainty tollet of white dotted Swiss combined with mauve. Miss Carmille Berghmanns wore the dress and mot cap of a Tyrolean peasant girl. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Marshal and

rill wore a dainty tollet of white dotted Swiss combined with mauve. Miss Carmille Berghmanns wore the dress and mot cap of a Tyrolean peasant girl. Others present were Col. and Mrs. Wilson, Marshal and Mrs. A. A. Wilson, Mr. A. A. Hayes, Mr. Frans Colton, Miss Clark, Hon. Charles H. Sherrill, Dr. Talbott, of Boston; the French minister, Baron Fava, Judge and Miss E. B. Johnston, Mr. Edmund Russell, Mrs. W. H. Hilliard, Mr. W. F. Halsall, of Boston; Miss and Mr. Becerra, Miss Alley, Mrs. Burk-bolder, of New York; Dr. Burnett, Mrs. Laughton, Maj. and Mrs. Carson, Mr. T. C. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Hannigan, the Misses Green, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Luch, Senator Sahin, Miss Murphy, Mrs. Mac-Arthur, Gen. Card, Hon. and Mrs. O. H. Burrows, Miss E. G. Smith, Maj. Goodloe, Dr. Hoover, Mr. Warren Smith, Lleut, Reamey, Mrs. Edmunds, Mr. Gresham, Miss Emily Thomas, Mrs. and Miss Brewster, Maj. and Mrs. Heap, Hon. Mr. Glover, Gen. Sievenson, Judge Bentley, Dr. Rodgers, Mr. and Mrs. Nellson Brown, W. C. Cowles, U. S. N.; S. E. Blunt, U. S. A.; Mr. J. S. Morrill, Mr. W. Lowery, Mr. Blaft Lee, Mr. R. S. Chilton, Mr. W. H. Slack, Mr. Edward M. Canley, Mr. Charles Macauley, Mr. Page Bryhn, Mr. H. S. Legare, R. Dunn, U. S. N.; M. Bevington, U. S. N.; W. P. Duvall, U. S. A.; F. L. Denny, U. S. M. G. C. C. M. Ray, U. S. N.; T. T. Knox, U. S. A.; J. C. Colewell, U. S. A.; R. C. Ray, U. S. N.; T. T. Knox, U. S. A.; J. C. Colewell, U. S. A.; And Commander Kellogg.

The bouquet that adorned the center of the supper table was contributed by the President. Japanese napkins were presented each guest as a souvenir favor of the evening. The music opened at 0:30 with the stirring notes of "Hall to the Chief.," an invitation to promenade that received no response. We suggest that the lady managers of the various charities with which the capital now abounds adopt the plan of opening charity belals, and fairs, and fetes with a grand march, headed by the lady president and a prominent guest.

and fetes with a grand march, headed by the lady president and a prominent guest.

Another charity event occupied the attention of society on Tuesday afternoon. A grand amateur matinee was given in aid of the Woman's Exchange. The lady managers were rewarded for all their efforts by seeing a full house assembled. They also made a good business stroke with the programmes, realizing a handsome amount for the advertising, a piece of enterprise for which they deserve the highest credit. The entertainment consisted of two plays, the first, "Sweethearts," like many English comedies, is a trifle lugubrious. Miss Riddle and Mr. Webb made the most of the very hackneyed situations, and Miss Spotford and Mr. Lewis were picturesque in their small parts. The evolution and revolution of the "Snowball" hrought down the bouse in storms of laughter and applause. It is a very eleverly constructed high comedy, the least bit Frenchy in its suggestions for amateurs, perhaps, but a good, jolly piece, full of dramatic action that enables it to roll through the three acts from the sheer force of its constructive inertia. Miss Riddle, in the part of the maid Penelope, presented an interesting phase of the labor question. Miss Burrows dressed the part of the young wife most sumptuously, trod the stage as our well accustomed to the boards, and spoke the lines of the epilogue distinctly and with beautifully heightened color. Miss Card was perfectly natural in all her motions, and, therefore, was successful in being her own west suffailly beightened color. Miss Card was perfectly natural in all her motions, and, therefore, was successful in being her own west suffailly beightened color. Miss Card was perfectly natural in all her motions, and, therefore, was successful in being her own west self. Mr. Stevens was remarkably good, and Mr. Martin and Mr. Webb gave creditable performances. Miss Riddle and good, and Mr. Martin and Mr. Webb gave creditable performances. Muss Riddle and Miss Burrows received a great wreath of flowers. The boxes were occupied by Mrs. Dr. O'Reilly, Mrs. G. M. Wheeler, Mrs. Jay Cooke, Mrs. Robert

Craig, Mrs. G. Z. Bradley, Miss Calboun, Mrs. Howard White, Mrs. Laughton, Miss Calboun, Mrs. Howard White, Mrs. Laughton, Miss Camille Berghmanne, Mrs. O. H. Barrowa, Mrs. Chas. Mitchell, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hayes, Mrs. McCammon, and Mrs. Davis. Others present were Gen. Card, Mrs. Jeromish Wilson, Miss Wilson, Hon. and Mrs. Horato King, Mr. Head, Hon. J. W. Thompson, Miss Ida Thompson, Mrs. Alley, Miss Alley, Dr. Talbott, Mrs. Wilkins, Mrs. Viele, the Misses Doxter, Miss Cullom, Miss Carter, Miss Waller, Mrs. Dowdney, Miss Eizle Shellabarger, Miss Bishop, Mrs. Crammond Kennedy, Mr. Robert Shellabarger, Mrs. C. H. Sherrill, Miss Sherrill, Mr. Charles H. Sherrill, Miss Sherrill, Mr. Charles H. Sherrill, Jr., Mr. Walker, Col. N. L. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Palates, the Misses Cross, Mrs. Dr. Lincoln, the Misses Beach, Mrs. and Miss Painter, Mr. Jessup Blair, Mr. C. McCawley, Count Lippe, Mrs. Stockton, Mr. Hellen, Miss Viola Myer, Mr. Nogueiras, and Miss Stockton. To Mrs. Craig and Mrs. Wheeler belong the distinction of managing the programme and the advertising. The ladies cleared over Si,000 for their charity. Prof. Marwig was again in the city on Tucaday for the Kirmes rehearsals. The dancers need to realize the importance of being present at every rehearsal, as the failure of a single person might spoil the entire spectacle. There are ticket buyers who do not fully understand that the orchestra chairs will be floored over, and that the seats in the orchestra chairs are ordinarily.

Mrs. Hearst gave the second of her parlor entertainments on Wednesday. The cheplain of the House, Dr. Milburn, was again the lecturer, and he held his audience spell bound throughout his eloquent and enthusiastic views of the life and loves of Goethe. Dr. Milburn evinces the sweetest possible tenderness in speaking of the mortal fallings of the immortal gods of Olymyue and obeys the admontion of peor dear Burns to "gently sean your brother man." Mrs. Hearst's pretty rooms were fragrantly deeked with illies, liacs, and roses, and in the hall a bough of dogwood bloesoms spread its white tent, challenging admiration on every hand. Some of those present were Mrs. J. N. George C. Bloomer, Miss. Hern Mrs. George N. Beale, Mrs. George C. Bloomer, Miss. Armstrong, Mr. D. Ira Baker, Miss Baker, Mrs. J. Mills Brown, Mrs. W. C. P. Breckinridge, Miss Breckninidge, Nrs. Cutbort, Mrs. Soseph M. Carey, Mrs. Carter, Miss Carter, Miss Carke, Miss Alos Clarke, Mrs. J. M. Davis, Mrs. A. St. Clair Denver, Mrs. Z. M. Beale, Mrs. George Mrs. George S. Glover, Mrs. Denyer, Mrs. W. H. Driggs, Mrs. P. Dunn, Mrs. Dolph, Miss Dolph, Mrs. A. R. Eddy, Miss Edes, Mrs. James Fulton, Mrs. Felinger, Miss Lella Johnston, Mrs. T. B. Ferguson, Mrs. George S. Glover, Mrs. Governeur, the Minses Governeur, Mrs. W. H. Goddard, Mrs. G. N. Lieber, Mrs. N. L. Jeffries, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. E. Benton Jones, Mrs. William B. Hughes, Mrs. J. H. Hopkins, Mrs. Scard, the Misses Sayles, Mrs. Sicard, Miss Sicard, Miss Sayles, Mrs. Sicard, Miss Mrs. Mcholas, Mrs. Mcholas, Mrs. Nathaniel Palge, Mrs. J. Wheeler, Mr

mander McCalla, Miss McCulloch, Miss Mallory.
Mrs. Webb, Mrs. Marshall Brown, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Hayes, Mr. Hanson, Mr. Palm Lee, Mrs. Laughton, Lieut. Winslow, Mr. Jessup Blair, and Mr. Reynolds. Mr. and Mrs. Pell and the Misses Cress left yesterday for their summer place at Highland Falls, near West Point. They have made a most pleasant impression here, and their many friends will be delighted to welcome them for another season and for a permanent residence at the capital.

St. John's Church, venerable in years and attractive in its simple architecture, never welcomed a more sympathetic assembly than that which on Thursday morning witnessed the marriage of Miss Julia Lombard Armitage, daughter of the late bishop of Wiscorsin. to Dr. Royal Whitman, of Boston, son of Col. R. E. Whitman, who has recently become a resident of Washington. A fairer bride the sun rarely shines upon, and it shone with a brilliancy on Thursday that, we hope, augurs well for the future of the young people. Dr. Whitman is a graduate of Harvard University, has already made a reputation for himself far in advance of his years, and, with such a help-meet, cannot fall to reach an envisible goal. His best man was a younger brother, Mr. H. H. Whitman, who graduated with bonors last year from Columbia College. The bride was given away by Mr. Orville D. Lombard, brother of Mrs. Armytage, and a prominent clitzen of Augusta, Me. The charming Misses Bisdwin, daughters of ex-Gov. Baldwin, of Michigan, and cousins of the bride, acted as bridesmails. In the absence of Dr. Leonard, Rev. Samuel Aplohn, an old friend of the family, came from Philadelphia to perform the interesting ceremony. Easter Hiles looked down upon the youthful group and seemed to bow their graceful stems in benediction as the bappy pair departed. Nothing could have been in better taste than the welding breakfast tendered by Mrs. A. J. Monroe and her daughter, Mrs. Hopkins. The generous hospitality was enjoyed by the immediate friends of the bride and groom, most of whom were natives of the fine old state of Maine. Among the guests were Gen. Murray, Dr. and Mrs. Kelph E. Johnson, Miss Bratt, and the Misses Baldwin, Dr. and Mrs. Kalph E. Johnson, Miss Bratt, and the Misses Baldwin, Dr. and Mrs. W. W. dohnston, Mr. Chas. Ladd, and Dr. Morris Murray. In the afternoon Dr. and Mrs. Whitman and the Misses Baldwin left for New York, followed by the good wishes of all who know them.

A very agreerble-party dropped into Mrs. A. A. Hayes's charming drawing-room t

the city.

Mr. Edmund Russell gave a lecture last evening to a large sudlence.

The ladies of the Garfield Aid Sewing Society held their weekly meeting at Mrs. Lewis Davie's, and the usual good time was enjoyed. The next meeting will be on Thursday at Calamet Place, which Mrs.

Logan has kindly placed at the disposal of Mrs. T. C. Crawford, who will entertain the society. A business meeting will be held to day, when the net proceeds of the calice ball will be amounced. A garden party to be held in Senator Logan's grounds is announced for May 18.

OTTERN VICTORIA.

A Brief Personal Shetch, With Comments by an English Radical.

Preparations have already been com-nenced in England for the calebration, next June, of the fiftieth anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession. No monarch who has ever reigned in Britain has witnessed and taken part in events so momentous and multiform as the august lady whose official title is Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India. With traditions so impressive and a position so pre-eminent impressive and a position so pre-eminent for half a century, it seems fitting that a krief personal sketch of her imperial majesty as she appears to the popular mindnot absolutely cowering beneath the glitter of mere external splendor—should leaf off the dance of public personages who are to be invited to the entertainment in the Saturday edition of the NATIONAL REPUBLICAN.

As a very small how I derived my knowless.

LICAN.

As a very small boy I derived my knowledge of English history from Pinnock's volume on that subject. Each chapter commenced with the portrait of a king or queen, the births and deaths of such dignitaries being considered at that time the most suitable milestones in the pathway of the historic muse. When, in due time, I came to Victoria I saw the woodcut of a beautiful young woman placed over the lines, which were promptly committed to memory,

They decked her courtly halls,
They retued her hundred steeds,
They shouted at her palace gates
"A noble queen succeeds":

and, indeed, if the lady indicated had ever been fairly represented by the picture, she must at some time have looked "every inch

must at some time have looked "every inch a queen."

Years afterwards, when I frequently saw her majesty driving through the streets of London, I failed to notice any resemblance between my sovereign lady and the beautiful woodcut of my childhood. Years still rolled on, and it was rumored that the only qualities possessed by Victoria, in truly royal proportions, were those of parsimony and eccentricity. It was recorded, on the authority of Lord Chancellor Hatherley, whose father's house adjoined one of the queen's country residences, that the sovereign of Great Britain possessed the economical domestic habits of a thrifty Scotch washerwoman. It was stated, and generally believed, that when young Albert Edward had outgrown his jacket and trousers, those garments were cut down to the dimensions of the boy Alfred, afterward Duke of Edinburgh and admiral of the British navy, with the scissors of a devoted parent; from that colgn of vantage they were then reduced to suit Arthur, now Duke of Connaught and commander-incher of the British forces in India. The amiable Leopold came in finally for the well-worn and well-patched remnant.

This sort of frugality pleased such people as those whose parents idolized George III, because that monarch enjoyed no intellectual treat half so keenly as he reveled in the huge portions of fat bacon and green cabbage which he devoured in the cottages of his enant-farmers. Alluding to this Hanoverian characteristic, a great living writer says that the "farree light which beats against a throne," missed, its mark in the time of poor King George, and "played lambently on a sty," Such quantities are certainly not those unally associated with royality, although they are harmless when compared with many other royal practices.

Victoria's eccentricity, however, was a much more serious and far-reachlour queen."
Years afterwards, when I frequently saw

ally associated with royality, although they are harmless when compared with many other royal practices.

Victoria's eccentricity, however, was a much more serious and far-reaching defect than her economy. Possessing magnificent resources to maintain with becoming splendor the dignity of that empire upon which the sun never sets, the queen transformed a private sorrow into a national calamity, and, upon the death of Prince Albert, relired into an obscurity from which public interests have scarcely ever induced her to come forth. No matter how serious the emergency may have been, or however harrassed by atreas of complicated and imperial interests, the prime minister, a member of his cabinet, or some other great public officer, whose every moment is of utmost importance, must travel, in the thick of a parliamentary session, hundreds of miles by land or sea, merely for the purpose of holding ten minutes' conversation with a lady whose icisure is more ample than her conscience.

Such considerations, added to the terrible fact that she improves the occasion of her solitude to write books stuffed with most meager and infantine sentiments, detracted seriously from the youthful ideal formed on the hundred steeds and courtly halls of the fascinating woodcut. But, as we grow into years and wisdom and gray hairs, we learn to distinguish between accidents and essentials; we find compensation by adopting Wordsworth's maxim, and derive comfort from "idealizing the actual" when we have failed to "realize our ideals."

It is only too true that Victoria Regins as seen driving through London in an open

have failed to "realize our ideals."

It is only too true that Victoria Regins as seen driving through London in an open carriage shattered forever our confidence in woodcuts. "Leaves from a Highland Journal" dispelled the notions of divine right to Godlike intellect in the Guelph family. A marked change from the truly royal virtue of generosity to the poor penuriousness of a peasant broke up one's faith in the oven hand supposed to accomfaith in the open hand supposed to accom-pany blue blood. But there are attributes

nuriousness of a peasant broke up one's faith in the open hand supposed to accompany blue blood. But there are attributes possessed by the queen, which far more than atone for the defects we have found it necessary to mention.

Upon the whole we are inclined to think that there is no living woman, in any position of life, more esteemed and respected by all classes of the American and English people than this dowdy, bulky, red-faced old lady, who goes out of her way to cultivate unpopularity with the great masses of her subjects.

Why, then, is it that Americans and English people respect her as much? The reason is not far to seek. She challenges admiration, not as an empress, but as a woman; not as a queen, but a mother; not as a political ruler, but a wife; not as the leader of society, but as the purifier of the most grossly corrupt court in Europe. Anglo Saxons everywhere honor and admire Victoris, because she is a pure, good, simple-hearted woman, who would protect the purity of all other women; who loves her friends dearly and hates her enemies cordially; who has been faithful for quarter of a century to the memory of a husband whom she passionately loved, and who is to-day the center of a domestic circle embracing almost all the royal families of Europe, whose children and grandchildren rise up and call her blessed.

In the long list of distinguished queens victoria is an ordinary woman, but in the leager list of good women victoria is a distinguished queen. In the great fundamental and permanent relations of daughter, wife, and mother, no woman, exposed to public gaze for half a century, has come through the ordeal with more absolutely stainless reputation. It is therefore that, without reserve, we would add our humble tribute to the wish expressed by one who had experienced enough of courtiy induces to appreciate the great heart of a woman beneath the trappings and filigree of conventional royalty:

His love, unseen but foll, o'eshadow thee.

of conventional royalty:

His love, unseen but felt, o'ershadow thee, The love of all thy sons encompass thee, The love of all thy daughters cherish thee, The love of all thy people comfort thee, Till God's love sets thee at His side again.

RAILWAY NOTES.

Favorable report to the House has been or-dered on the bill to grant right of way through the Indian territory to the Chicago, Kansas and Nebraska Railroad Company.

and Nebraska Railroad Company.

The Norfolk and Western's gross carmings for March were \$220,410, an increase of \$34,700; not carmings, \$86,171, an increase of \$34,700; not carmings for first three montas of the year, \$254,407, an increase of \$21,402.

A majority of the Scuaste committee on territories have agreed to report favorably but with haportant amendments, upon the bill granting the right of way to the Chandase and Charles. For it Railroad Company across the northern torder of Yellowstone Park. The land it is regranted is limited to the notical right of way.

The recressipation of the Buffalo, New York

granted is limited to the actual right of way.

The reorganization of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia railroad, under the Utile, the Western, New York and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is now assured. Thowerk of reorganization has been guing on unterly, but the syndicate which underlook it represented a capital of \$7.500,000, and the recustriction is the most complete were effected in this country. The new cumpany will have a capital of \$5.500,000,000 common stook and \$10.500,000,000 common stook and \$10.500,000 common stook and \$10.500 common st